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## Kabul Times (May 12, 1965, vol. 4, no. 40)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature  
Max. +24°C. Minimum 7°C.  
Sun sets today at 6:56 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:56 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:  
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Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-  
national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 40

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1965, (SAUR 22, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## Electoral Law Provides For Direct, Free Election By Secret Ballot

KABUL, May 12.—

The new electoral law provides an opportunity to all Afghans, men or women, without any discrimination, to take part freely in the general election as voters or candidates.

All aspiring to be elected can stand as candidates for Parliament after royal decree and an amendment concerning various stages of the election are published.

Syyed Shamsuddin Majrooh, Minister of Justice told Bakhtar in an interview yesterday that the main principles underlying the new electoral law are that elections will be general, direct, free and on the basis of a secret ballot.

The electoral law was published yesterday in the official gazette after being approved by His Majesty the King.

Comprising seven chapters the law is based on the principles incorporated in the Afghan constitution. Its enforcement will cover another important stage in implementation of the new reform programme willed by His Majesty, the progressive sovereign, of Afghanistan, Majrooh said.

Referring to secret ballot, he said it will mean "that each vote will be cast secretly and will remain secret even after the election. No disclosures about voting will be possible".

There will be universal suffrage and all members of the Afghan nation without any discrimination will have the right to elect their representatives.

Majrooh said freedom of election will ensure that there is no pressure on the voters. Arrangements envisaged in the electoral law will prevent any interference, in whatever form it may be.

The election will be direct in that it will not be in two stages and that every Afghan will have the right to vote for his representative directly.

To ensure proper implementation of the law a system of supervision has been devised in which the judiciary has been given an important role.

Since the judiciary, he said, has been recognised by the Constitution as an impartial body in political affairs and its members cannot join political parties or work in the executive organs of

the government, it will not take any partisan interest in the elections and will supervise them impartially.

The judiciary will be helped by school and university students.

In Kabul a central supervisory board will be set up under the chairmanship of an elected representative of the Appellate Court. The Attorney-General, the Deputy Minister of the Interior and the Rector of Kabul University will serve as members of the board.

Provision has been made in the new electoral law for women to take part in the election or be elected as deputies. Proper measures have been envisaged for women to make use of their voting rights.

Majrooh said due consideration has been given to administrative divisions and the size of the population in each area. One representative will be elected to the House of the People from each woloswalai. In areas where there are no woloswalais the density of population will be taken into account. From Kabul, Kandahar and Herat, which are the most densely populated provinces of the country, more than one representative will be elected.

The Ministry of the Interior, Majrooh said, has an important role in implementing the electoral law. It will be responsible for taking the necessary measures and providing the required facilities during the elections.

According to Article 18 of the constitution, the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for taking public security measures in all constituencies during the elections.

Governors are responsible for supervising elections in their respective provinces and furnishing the electoral and supervisory boards with all facilities to carry out their duties properly. Article 49 provides that the Minister of the Interior should take necessary measures to implement the provisions of the electoral law.

The central election board, which will be set up in the Ministry of Interior, will keep a close watch on elections. This board will have its office and a secretariat in the Ministry. The provincial election boards will supervise the election under the chiefs of courts.

Majrooh said that the date of elections and nomination of candidates will be announced two months before the elections through a Royal decree.

Replying to a question, Majrooh said there are many countries in the world where the percentage of illiteracy is high. But in order to help people, both literate and illiterate, certain measures have been envisaged to remove any possible difficulties. In the electoral law provision has been made for an illiterate voter to vote by making use of a visual signal system and choosing candidates through their pictures.

Majrooh hoped that with the provision of these facilities every literate and illiterate person will be able to exercise his right to vote on the basis of political and social consciousness and natural alertness which the people of Afghanistan have in abundance. He hoped that the new election system in Afghanistan will produce the desired results.

Majrooh asked the press to give full publicity to the electoral law in the interest of enlightening the people.

(Text of the electoral law page 3).

## DOUBTS ARISE ABOUT WESSIN'S RESIGNATION IN SANTO DOMINGO

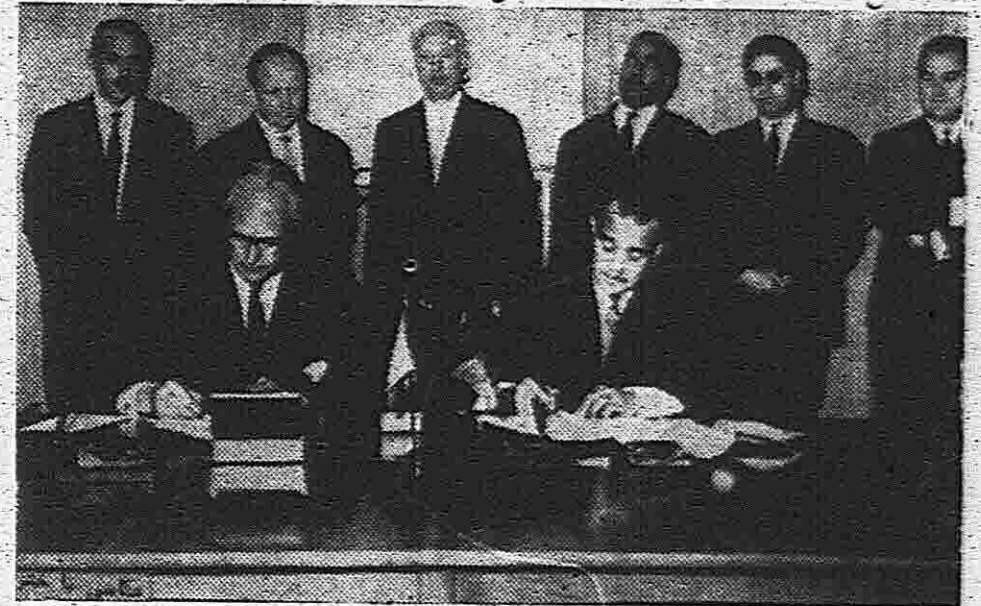
SANTO DOMINGO, May 12. (Ruter).—Doubts arose yesterday about the supposed resignation of Brigadier-General Elias Wessin Y Wessin government forces commander in the recent civil war, whose departure was understood to have been urged by the Americans as well as by the insurgents.

Brigadier-General Antonio Imbert, head of the present "reconstruction" government, said he knew nothing of the matter and had not received any letter of resignation from General Wessin.

General Wessin's resignation from the junta post of Armed Forces Training Centre Director had been reported late Sunday by U.S. Embassy Officials, and was regarded as paving the way for negotiations between left and right elements in the Dominican Republic.

Diplomatic sources considered no talks would be possible without his removal because his name is hated as a symbol of the old military establishment. He was the man who ordered the bombing of Santo Domingo in the early days of the revolt.

Announcement that he had quit came after he met with the Lieut. (Contd on page 4)



Azim Gran (right) and Alf Syrdahl signing the agreement.

## UN Fund Aids In Setting Up Telecom Training Centre

KABUL, May 12.—

A contract relating to the plans of operation of the Telecommunication Training Centre, established with the help of the UN Special Fund, was signed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday morning.

The contract was signed between Azim Gran, Deputy Minister of Communications, and Alf Syrdahl, Assistant Resident Representative of the UN in Kabul. Among those present were representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Communications and Planning and the UN Technical Assistance Board in Kabul.

In a speech Gran explained the importance of the centre as

far as the training of technical personnel of the Communications Ministry was concerned and the role it will play in implementing its development projects. He expressed his appreciation of the financial help provided by the Special Fund and the cooperation of the International Telecommunication Union and the UN Technical Assistance Board in Kabul.

An official of the Ministry of Communication said that the training centre project was approved by the board of the UN Special Fund in January 1964. The UN Special Fund will spend \$766,000 in implementing the project.

The Afghan government will spend \$130,000 and Af. 34,000,000 on the project from its development budget.

The training at the centre will be in two stages. The first course is for three years. The second stage, which is a complementary period, will last two years.

The course was opened two months ago with 30 ninth grade graduates on its rolls. The Ministry of Education cooperated in setting it up.

According to the centre's plan of operation, a chief and three teachers are to be assigned by the Special Fund from the Telecommunication Union to work with the centre. The chief of the project, A.E. Boudin, President of Moscow's Institute of Telephone and Telegraph, has already arrived in Kabul. The three teachers are expected to arrive here shortly.

Referring to the building of the centre, the official said construction work had already been started by the Afghan Construction Unit. It is expected that the building, which will be equipped with all modern amenities, including laboratories, a library and dormitories, will be completed during the current year.

The laboratory equipment will be provided by the UN Special Fund.

In addition to the main programme, the centre will start short-term courses to train technical officials of the Ministry in Communications.

## Afghanistan To Take Care Of UAR Interests In Bonn If Bonn, Cairo Sever Ties

KABUL, May 12.—As a result of a request made by the government of the United Arab Republic the government of Afghanistan has agreed to take care of the interests of the UAR in Bonn if it severs diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

## India, Pakistan Agree On Kutch Ceasefire, Report Says

KARACHI, May 12, (Ruter).—

USUALLY well-informed sources here last night said India and Pakistan have agreed on a ceasefire in the disputed Rann of Kutch, to be followed by negotiations.

The news agency, Pakistan Press Association, reporting that agreement had been reached, said an announcement would follow.

In New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri told Parliament India had indicated willingness, once the status quo was restored in the Rann of Kutch, to have ministerial level talks with Pakistan.

Shastri said this could be followed, if necessary, by reference to an impartial tribunal, as contemplated in earlier agreements between India and Pakistan.

He said negotiations on the proposals of British Prime Minister Harold Wilson were still going on and no final draft had been prepared or accepted.

The Indian armed forces were ready and determined to defend the territorial integrity of the country, he added.

Defence Minister Chavan told Parliament that India has banned flights by Pakistani military aircraft across her territory.

Chavan made his statement in the House of the People when a member drew attention to a recent incident in which a Pakistani transport that landed at Delhi en route for East Pakistan was sent back to West Pakistan when it was found carrying parts for military aircraft. This is not permitted under rules for transit flights.

Pakistan warned India yesterday if she stopped flights of Pakistani military aircraft across her territory similar action would be taken by Pakistan, an official spokesman said.

The spokesman said the plane held for 24 hours in Delhi was on a routine flight carrying mail to East Pakistan and had complied with all the relative international regulations.

He said a strong protest had been lodged with the Indian government over the plane's detention.

Meanwhile Pakistan complained

Tuesday that firing by Indian forces in the Lathitilla area in East Pakistan has not only continued but has assumed serious proportions in the last few days, according to AP.

In a note handed over to the Indian High Commissioner in Karachi the Foreign Office said: "Firing is still continuing and Pakistani border forces have had to return the fire".

The note also said "Indian troops have been concentrated around the village of Dahagram in East Pakistan which was the scene of an Indian attack in March last".

The Pakistan government asked India "to desist from continuing firing into Pakistan territory, an action which is fraught with dangerous consequences".

Shastri flies to Moscow today on a week's visit to the Soviet Union which will provide the first top-level contact between the new leaders of India and the Soviet Union.

The Prime Minister, who will be accompanied by Swaran Singh, the External Affairs Minister, will spend four days in Moscow for talks with President Anastas Mikoyan, Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, and Communist Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev.

Shastri's visit will be followed by a visit to India by Kosygin possibly next winter.

Shastri is expected to discuss five main subjects with the Soviet leaders.

1. India's dispute with China over the Himalayan border.

2. The situation in Vietnam and Indian President Dr. Radhakrishnan's proposal for an Afro-Asian force to help keep the peace there.

3. India's dispute with Pakistan on the Kutch-Sind border.

4. Soviet collaboration in India's fourth five-year plan.

5. Soviet aid for India's defence, including supply of Soviet MIG fighters and possibly warships and a submarine.

## Dawar Tribes Continue Fighting

KABUL, May 12.—A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan states that the nationalistic activities of the Dawar tribes against Pakistan are continuing. This has been causing anxiety to the government of Pakistan which has decided to reinforce its troops in the affected regions.

Without being intimidated by these measures, the nationalists are continuing their activities. The report adds that in a recent national jirga of the Dawar tribe at which divines, chieftains and tribal leaders participated, the leaders delivered forceful speeches which were received with applause by the audience.

The participants condemned the policy of intervention pursued by the government of Pakistan and expressed their readiness to make sacrifices for the defence of their homeland.

The report says that three brothers of the famous poet Ahmad Shah Khan have been arrested for their nationalistic activities and have been imprisoned in Dera Ismail Khan. The poet himself is under strict police restrictions.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 12, 1965

Preparing For  
Election

Now that the election law has been published, we have to start preparing the ground for the election of a parliament which will work towards the implementation of principles, embodied in our new constitution.

Not long ago a writer in this paper suggested the formation of a committee to ensure that constitutional principles are applied in all parts of the country. Such a committee, he said, should be formed on the basis of private initiative without any governmental interference. We think the time is ripe for the creation of such a committee. This is the time when a public body of the kind envisaged can make sure that candidates for parliament are put by the public with no pressure or favouritism and that no person who is not the choice of the majority of the people stands from any constituency.

To be effective the committee should be broad-based and fully representative. Its members should be able to travel all over the country to discuss with the public the grassroots of our future democratic life—the pros and cons of the election law and constitutional principles. It is true that the majority of our people are illiterate, but when issues of national interest are discussed with them at their own level and in their own setting they will not be found wanting. We should reach the people and do everything to secure their participation.

It is not for the governmental agencies to undertake this task. The responsibility of taking the initiative lies with the young and educated. His Majesty the King has entrusted them with the job of implementing the new reform programme and it is our national duty to see that the people's hopes and aspirations do not fade away.

The adoption of the new electoral law is an important step forward towards achievement of the ideals incorporated in the constitution. According to its provisions, elections will be direct, universal and on the basis of secret ballot. For the first time in the history of this country women have been given the right to vote and to be elec-

## Need To Elect Responsible Parliament

BY WAKIBEE

The election law has finally been published after a long period of waiting by those who are interested in seeing that the first free and elaborate election in this country is a real success.

I am not going to comment in this article on the features of the electoral law. This I hope to do in another article. What I want to discuss here is the next step now that the electoral law has been published.

**NEXT STEP**  
There is no doubt that the law no matter how good and liberal it may be will be meaningless if we do not take an active interest in the election of members to the new parliament which is scheduled to meet October 14. A hard and hectic period is ahead of all educated people in this country during the next four months before the first parliament meets on the basis of the new constitution which among other things, also assigned the present government to draft and promulgate the electoral law.

The most crucial enemy of democracy is indifference on the part of public to the affairs of the country. We should, more than anything else, encourage an interest on the part of the public in who is being elected from their constituencies.

The facts are the following: His Majesty the King as the chief founder of the new order has time and again expressed his desire that his people should conduct their own affairs. Throughout his reign of 32 years he has guided his nation towards this path and more than two years ago he for the first time entrusted the job of the gov-

ernment to a man other than a member of the Royal family. We all know that this great monarch of ours cherishes a great, deep and sincere desire to see that his people prosper under a democratic order.

**FREE ELECTIONS**  
During his recent tour of Western parts of Afghanistan, Prime Minister Dr. Yusuf said in several of his speeches that the forthcoming elections will be the most free elections ever held in this part of the world. But at the same time he warned the public not to send the kind of representatives to the Parliament who will make a mockery of the new order which we are going to create. The elections are going to be the first test of whether we are able to make constructive use of this golden opportunity.

Much talk is being heard nowadays about political parties. Most of what we hear may be gossip. At any rate it is a good thing that our people are taking an interest in the political developments of their country. They have the right, in accordance with the principles of the new constitution, to form political alignments aimed at implementing and utilising the principles embodied in the constitution and on the basis of these values to achieve further social, economic, political and cultural progress in the country. But at the same time let us make this point completely clear: Political parties can function in this country after a bill is enacted by the first parliament concerning these parties. The present government is assigned by the constitution to draft such a law and

submit it to the first parliament for ratification.

**CONCERNED EFFORTS**  
Therefore it is imperative that our educated group whose number in this country is still very limited should not spend their energy at this juncture working for achieving an aim which is prohibited by the law until say a year from now. We should at this point launch a concerted effort to see that able and conscientious individuals are elected to parliament. For if we succeed in sending responsible and devoted deputies both to the House of the People (National Assembly) and to the House of the Elders (Senate) it will be a great step towards the implementation of the principles of the new Constitution. Let first things come first. Now we are called upon to elect a parliament without political parties. This can be done.

It is possible only if we all work for it. It is therefore essential for all the educated people with some interest and influence to take one more responsibility in addition to whatever official duty they have. They should co-operate with the people of the area from which they come in selecting a proper candidate for the parliament. May be in a country where there is a large number of people with general and political education it is not the job of people having their own responsibilities to help and co-operate actively in the elections. But in Afghanistan where different conditions prevail, it should be the duty of each one of us to see that we do not fail in electing a responsible parliament which will be able to execute its duties faithfully and diligently.

## PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis carried the news about the approval of the electoral law by His Majesty the King with a banner headline. Photographs of Dr. Abdul Kayum Kasoul, the newly appointed Afghan Ambassador in Rome, and the outgoing Chinese Ambassador Hsiao Ting, who has been awarded the Order of Sardar Aali by His Majesty the King, appeared on the front page.

In its editorial the paper stressed the need for the private sector of the economy to concentrate its efforts on launching small industries. The government, it said, is busy implementing large projects to strengthen the national economy which are impossible for individuals to undertake. At the same time the government has provided facilities for private initiative to play its part in small industries.

The government has promised to help individuals wanting to launch privately owned small industries by supplying the foreign currency and the necessary technical personnel. But unfortunately, the editorial went on, our traders and business circles are not very active in this connection. Both the government and the people expect the private sector to exert itself and help especially in starting small industries.

Giving examples of the type of industries that should have been started long ago, the paper said there is a great demand in the capital for dairy products, but they are not available. Certain shops do sell milk, butter and yoghurt, but the supply is irregular and their cleanliness is questionable. We import large quantities of powdered milk, cream and butter for local consumption. Businessmen in the country could undertake a dairy project to supply at least the capital without any chance of losing money.

The setting up of small plants to preserve food and produce vegetable oil were mentioned as other areas for investment by the private sector. Our business circles should establish small industries so that the government can concentrate on projects which are beyond the means of the private sector.

"Healthy students and Workers" was the caption of the editorial published in yesterday's Anis. It is gratifying to note, said the paper, that the Institute of Public Health is making a health survey in all the schools of the capital to find out what diseases the students suffer from so that necessary measure may be taken to fight them.

It is important, the editorial continued, to locate the carriers of infectious diseases and adopt measures to combat the diseases. From the public health point of view, it is essential that people engaged in handling food are healthy and do not suffer from any infections or contagious diseases. The Institute of Public Health is doing well to carry out a health survey of restaurant waiters and other people engaged in handling foodstuffs. Once this survey is completed it will be the task of the Municipal Corporation to see that those certified against food handling jobs are not employed in restaurants, canteens and slaughterhouses.

Gromyko Arrives In  
Budapest For Talks

BUDAPEST, May 12 (AP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived here Tuesday for talks with Hungarian government leaders believed to deal with President de Gaulle's proposals for east-west relations in Europe and tactics in the Vietnam and the Dominican crisis.

Hungarian authorities declined to disclose details of Gromyko's plans or the length of his stay. He is scheduled to go to Vienna later this week to attend the 10th anniversary of the Austro-Hungarian independence treaty on Saturday.

Radio Afghanistan  
Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services,  
Western Music

Urdu Programme:  
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

English Programme:  
6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

Russian Programme:  
9:00-9:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on 62 m band.

Arabic Programme:  
9:30-10:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on 26 m band.

German Programme:  
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 9635 Kcs on 31 m band.

The above foreign language programmes all include local and international news, commentary, articles on Afghanistan, and Afghan and western music.

**WESTERN MUSIC**  
Daily except Friday 1:09 p.m.—1:30 p.m.  
Friday 12:30 p.m.—1:00 p.m.  
On short wave 41 m band.

## Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES  
Herat, Kandhar, Kabul  
Arrival-1545

INDIAN AIRLINES  
New Delhi-Kabul  
Arrival-1615

Kabul-New Delhi  
Departure-0800  
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat  
Departure-0815

IRANIAN AIRLINES  
Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-1000

Kabul-Tehran  
Departure-1100

P I A  
Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1145

AEROFLOT  
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow  
Departure-1030

T M A  
Beirut-Kabul  
Arrival-1100

Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20123
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan	24583
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank	22092 20706 20502
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318

## Pharmacies

Maywand	Phone No. 20580
Nawi-Humayoun	No. 20524
Faryabi	Phone No. 20887
Asri	Phone No. 24231
Yousufi	No. 21584
Carte-Char	Phone No. 28629



Soviet Cosmonaut Bykovskaya had double cause for celebration on Cosmonauts' Day April 12. His wife, Valentina Mikhailovna, presented him with a son, named Sergei. The new-born child is seen here with the mother.

## ELECTORAL LAW

Editor's Note: Following is the first part of an unofficial translation of the new Electoral Law published yesterday in the Official Gazette.

## Royal Promulgation:

We, the King of Afghanistan, in the name of Almighty God, do herewith sign the new Electoral Law approved by the Council of Ministers in its session on Wednesday, the Twenty-Sixth of Hoot, 1343. (March 17, 1965).

We declare promulgation of this ordinance in accordance with the provisions made by Article Seventy-Seven of the Constitution.

Mohammad Zahir Shah

King of Afghanistan

The Council of Ministers of the Royal Government of Afghanistan, pursuant to the provisions made by Article One Hundred Twenty-Six of the Constitution, in its session on Wednesday, the Twenty-Sixth of Hoot, 1343, decided to: regulate the election of the members of the Wolesi Jirga (House of the People), and the Meshirano Jirga (House of the Elders) in accordance with the provisions of Article Forty-Nine of the Constitution and, in order to observe the fundamental principles laid down by the Constitution under its Title Four and the provisions of this Act called the Electoral Law.

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Chapter Six:	Election Process
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Chapter One: The Electoral  
Constituencies

## Article One:

In order to carry out parliamentary elections within the territory of Afghanistan, the country shall be divided into electoral constituencies in accordance with the provisions of this law.

## Article Two:

Each district (a magistrate territory) forms an electoral constituency for the purpose of electing a member of Wolesi Jirga (House of the People).

Localities outside magistrates' jurisdictions will be divided into one or more electoral constituencies in proportion to the number of their population.

The Koochis citizens (the Afghan Nomads) shall elect six persons for membership in the Wolesi Jirga (House of the People).

1. Ghazni Nomads One
2. Katawaz Koochis One
3. Posht-e-road Koochis One
4. Qalat (Zabul) Koochis One
5. Regastan, Baluch, Garm Sair Koochis One
6. Nangarhar Koochis One

## Article Three:

With respect to the members of the Meshirano Jirga (House of the Elders), they shall be elected according to the provisions made by Part (6) of Article (45) of the Constitution, each province shall form an electoral constituency.

## Article Four:

A list of the electoral constituencies has been attached to

- a. Must not have been held insane by a court.
- b. Must be able to read and write.
- c. Member of the Wolesi Jirga (House of the People) must have reached the age of 25 years and those of the Meshirano Jirga (House of the Elders) the age of 30 prior to month of Sumbul-lah of the relevant election year.

## Article Eight:

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court shall not participate in the parliamentary elections as voters or candidates for membership in the Shura (Parliament).

Officers and members of the armed forces, officials and other personnel of the police and gendarme forces cannot participate in the parliamentary elections as electors or candidates for election while they are in service. This provision does not include the individuals who, in accordance with the Military Conscription Act, served in the military service but have already completed their conscription terms.

Former officers and members of the armed forces can participate in the elections, both as electors or candidates for membership in the Shura (Parliament), provided that their relations have been conclusively broken with the armed forces prior to the date of the publication of the electors' list and subject to the law.

The Head and members of the Government who run for membership in the Shura (Parliament), have to resign from their office prior to their declaration of candidacy.

## Article Nine:

The Chief Justice and the officials who are running for membership in the Shura (Parliament), shall resign from their respective offices prior to their said candidacy, and in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Resignation separates the resignee from his office and the rights therewith. Nevertheless, in case of his election defeat and returning to his office, he is not subject to resignation aftermath or its consequences.

Neither the judges nor the civil servants can run for membership in the Shura in their offices' jurisdiction unless they have resigned from the office six months prior to the beginning of elections. This provision is also inclusive of those judges, high school principals and headmasters who, according to the provisions made by parts (1) and (2) of Article (42) of this law, function as the chairman of members of Supervisory Committees of the election process.

Persons elected for membership in the Shura (Parliament) must possess the following qualifications:

- a. Have acquired Afghan nationality at least ten years prior to the date of publication of the voters' list.
- b. Must not have been punished by a court with deprivation of political

British Scientists  
See Blue Moon

For More than half a century there have been various reports of colour on the moon, but they have seldom agreed in detail.

Now British experts in photography, working for a commercial firm, have reported the results of three years work.

They photographed the moon through a number of different coloured filters, which had the property of showing up their opposite colours.

For example, the plates showed up the rays which fan out from the crater of Copernicus as being reddish, together with the floor of the crater of Plato. Four very dark patches near to the crater of Copernicus were bluish.

More mysterious were the results from their investigations into the colour of the light coming from the moon as a whole. On several occasions they picked up a sudden increase in the amount of light in the blue region of the spectrum which was given off by the moon.

The change appeared to have nothing whatever to do with changes in the composition of the earth's atmosphere.

Why there should be blue moons remains, apparently, something of a mystery. But the use of coloured filters to make maps is a technique which is bound to be of use in mapping the moon.

Astronomers at Manchester University and elsewhere are already engaged in this work in preparation for the Apollo expedition.

## Soviet Swimmers

## Break Two Records

MOSCOW, May 12 (AP).—Svetlana Babanina of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan Tuesday set a new women's world record in the 100-metre breaststroke swimming event in an international swimming meet in Tashkent.

Tass said the 22-year-old Miss Babanina finished the distance in 1:16.5 minutes—improving her own record by 0.7 seconds.

In the same competitions in the Uzbekistan capital, Viktor Mazanov, also of the Soviet Union, set a new European record in the 200-metre backstroke event.

Mazanov's time, 2:12.4 minutes, was 0.4 seconds better than the old European record held by Kupper of West Germany, Tass said.

## Rallies To Be Held

## Sympathising With

## Palestine Refugees

BEIRUT, May 12 (DPA).—The Arab League and Palestine Liberation Organisation have called for rallies in all Arab capitals Saturday to mark the 17th anniversary of the loss of Palestine.

Public commemorations are also to be held in all parts of the world where the League maintains offices.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is subordinate to the Arab League, will hold a meeting at Gaza on May 28 during which it will take stock of its first year of activity.

A top-level League official, Major Rasid Dsharbus, meanwhile has flown to Peking to open a Liberation Organisation office there.

China has expressed its interest and sympathy for the Arab stand on Palestine.

## Free Exchange Rates At

## D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 12.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

Buying	Selling
Af. 65 (per US dollar)	Af. 65.50
Af. 182 (per one pound sterling)	Af. 183.44
Af. 1625 (per hundred German Mark)	Af. 1637.80
Af. 1513.39 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	Af. 1525.03
Af. 1315.79 (per hundred French Franc)	Af. 1325.99



## Biggest Attack In Two Months Made By Viet Cong On Song Be

SAIGON, May 12, (Reuter).—

VIET Cong guerrillas burst into a big Vietnam town early yesterday and battled their way through the streets to an American compound where they killed five U.S. military advisers.

Eleven other Americans were wounded and casualties among South Vietnam government forces were estimated to be considerable.

It was the biggest assault launched by the Viet Cong for two months and one of the most daring of the Vietnam war.

During their attack on the town, the provincial capital of Song Be, 70 miles northeast of Saigon, the guerrillas also briefly occupied the headquarters of the provincial administration.

The battle began in the dark with a mortar barrage from the guerrillas, estimated at regiment strength. Then in two prongs one heading for the American compound, the other for the provincial headquarters, they blazed through the streets.

The Viet Cong drove off attempts to land government reinforcements by helicopters. They had captured several armoured cars and turned their heavy machine-guns on the helicopters.

At about nine a.m. (local) the Viet Cong began withdrawing almost as suddenly as they had attacked and then dug into positions on the southern bank of the river. Be several miles from the town. Government planes continued to pound them.

A U.S. spokesman said he had no figures of government losses. "But I am sure they are considerable," he said.

The spokesman said one group of guerrillas fought their way into the mess hall of the American compound and seized food.

## USSR Orders U.S. Diplomat To Leave Soviet Union

MOSCOW, May 12, (Reuter).—An American negro diplomat was ordered to be expelled from the Soviet Union Tuesday on charges of hostile activity among Africans studying in the Soviet Union.

Norris D. Garnett, 32, was alleged to have engaged in "activities incompatible with the status of a diplomat," the news agency Tass announced.

The charges were immediately rejected by the United States Embassy here but officials said Garnett planned to leave Moscow at the end of this week.

Garnett, programme officer in the cultural affairs section of the embassy, had been here since September, 1963.

The embassy said that Garnett, the only Negro on the staff, worked mainly with American exchange students in the Soviet Union.

Garnett was the second American diplomat to be expelled from the Soviet Union this year.

The embassy's First Secretary, Richard Stolz, was expelled on January 26 for alleged espionage activity.

## Luna 5 Should Reach Moon Today

MOSCOW, May 12, (Reuter).—The Soviets' satellite Luna-5 was yesterday reported about three-quarters of the way towards the moon, with still no word whether Soviet scientists intend it to make a direct hit.

It was expected to reach the moon's vicinity some time today according to estimates based on the progress reported so far.

Tass said that at 2300 GMT Monday the space station was 260,000 kilometres (about 160,000 miles) from the earth.

The moon's distance from earth varies between about 350 and 400,000 kilometres (210,000 and 240,000 miles).

It was the first news of the probe's progress since the launching was announced on Sunday night.

Yesterday's attack followed the mauling of a government regiment on Sunday in which the Viet Cong took toll of an estimated 300 killed, wounded and missing.

Meanwhile Patrick Gordon Walker, former British Foreign Secretary said in London that a decisive monsoon battle was imminent in Vietnam.

Walker, just back from Southeast Asia tour, as special British envoy, said: "There is a lot of evidence and little doubt that the Viet Cong are now grouping, as they tend to do in the monsoon season, into larger military units."

"I think there is likely to be a decisive monsoon battle before long which will play a very important part in the next stage of developments."

KABUL, May 12.—Mohammad Shaah Irshad, Chief of the Public Guidance Department of the Ministry of Press and Information, left for the UAR yesterday to participate in the second conference of Islamic countries. The conference, due to open in Cairo on Thursday, will last ten days. More than 40 Afro-Asian countries will be represented in it.

## Erhard Stresses Importance Of German Reunification

BONN, May 12.—

THE importance of unification of Germany was stressed by Prof. Erhard in a message over radio and television on the eve of May 8, the 20th anniversary of the end of World War II.

He said twenty years have gone by since that May 8, 1945, which as the day of the German capitulation, causes many nations which at that time were our opponents, and also ourselves, to look back upon a world which no longer seems quite real to friend and foe. Today we realise even more clearly than at the time that the military collapse had been preceded by a spiritual and moral decay. For this reason we also had a foreboding that the path to the rebirth of our nation would lead through deep vale of misery and humiliation.

"What, however, does May 8 mean to the Victor? The true and the false tones from west and east will not mingle into a conciliatory harmony, which might be able to lend subsequently deeper significance to those tragic world events. The will to reconciliation and the genuine anxiety of all those nations which are concerned for peace and freedom are not compatible with the loud shouting and political agitation of those who disgrace the victory of those days over tyranny and injustice by today forcing tyranny upon the world under another name.

"Today the unity between the victors, who at that time banded together against heinous, nationalistic arrogance and against the destruction of human civilization no longer exists. On the contrary, it has come to pass that new spiritual and moral fronts have been set up regardless of the victors and the conquered.

"But what does May 8, 1945, say retrospectively to us Germans?

"Our recollections are not pinned to one single day. They range over the mourning and the suffering, and the sacrifice of innocent persons, the burden this laid on our souls left no room for policies.

"But then grace was given us once again anew to build a new world out of the rubble and the ruins, to set up an economic and social order, and to attempt what the work of man could do to alleviate distress and atone for guilt. Anyone who has not consciously lived through these twenty times 365 days will hardly be able to grasp from the changed face of the world of today that on May 8, 1945, Germany lay beaten and humiliated on the ground.

## Kennan Questions U.S. Postwar Policy Based On NATO

GENEVA, May 12, (DPA).—Former United States Ambassador to Moscow George Kennan Tuesday sharply attacked U.S. postwar European policy and particularly the creation of NATO.

In a lecture here, Kennan called the Atlantic Alliance a serious error. He said it had been meant to ward off a non-existent communist military threat but had in fact divided Europe.

Inclusion of Greece and Turkey in NATO made the "Atlantic" a mockery, he charged.

West Germany's membership in the alliance jeopardised German reunification.

Kennan in particular criticised what he called the "militarisation of thought" dominating American politics and the concept of the late President John Kennedy, which he claimed contradicted European economic and political integration.

He rejected the view that the Soviet Union planned a military intervention in Western Europe.

Kennan charged that French President Charles de Gaulle's opposition and growing dissent within NATO were the result of allegedly narrow-minded U.S. policy.

## USA, France, Britain Agree On Joint Declaration Text About German Reunification

LONDON, May 12, (Reuter).—

THE United States, Britain and France have agreed on the text of a joint declaration on the problem of German reunification, authoritative sources said.

Agreement was reached at a late night dinner of the ministers of the Western big three powers and West Germany last night, the sources said.

The draft was put to the opening session of the NATO Ministerial Council here Tuesday and the sources said it was hoped the entire 15-nation alliance would reinforce it by unanimous approval today.

The declaration virtually coincides with the 20th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany.

The three western occupying powers—the United States, Britain and France—have always strongly maintained that there must be reunification of Germany.

## Five Die As Truck Overtakes In Puli Charkhi Monday

KABUL, May 12.—Five persons died and 12 were injured as a truck carrying Koochis from Jalalabad to Kabul turned over in Puli Charkhi, 12 miles east of Kabul.

The accident happened at 9 p.m. Monday. Four persons including the driver were killed instantly and a fifth one died at the hospital. The condition of two of the injured is said to be serious.

All the injured were in Aliabad and Women's Hospitals. Within hours after the accident.

## Wessin's Resignation (Contd. From Page 1)

tenant-General Bruce Palmer, Commander of U.S. Forces on the Island.

Colonel Francisco Caamano, leader of the constitutional sector of the insurgents, said Monday he was willing to have conciliation talks with General Imbert's rival regime if a number of people including General Wessin were first removed from their posts.

The Colonel has asserted he would not accept a dictator of either the left or the right and considered a leftist one would be infinitely the worse of the two.

Diplomatic sources said the decision that General Wessin must go had undoubtedly been made by President Johnson himself. A letter from General Wessin expressing willingness to resign for the sake of peace was understood to have been in Tapley Bennett's hands as early as Sunday afternoon.

Brigadier General Elias Wessin Y Wessin has withdrawn his resignation from a high military post under the anti-rebel government here, informed sources said yesterday.

U.S. officials, who announced Monday afternoon that the general had resigned, declined to comment on the report that his resignation was later withdrawn.

American officials, announcing Gen. Wessin's resignation, last night welcomed the move as possibly paving the way to a settlement with the rival "constitutional government" of Colonel Francisco Caamano, who led the rebel movement which overthrew the country's previous government.

in peace and freedom through the principles of self-determination.

The text of the declaration involved a delicate compromise between two conflicting opinions, those of American, Britain and West Germany on one hand and of France on the other, the sources said.

The French wished to stress the European nature of the German problem by excluding prominent mention of the United States—the major western ally. This was unacceptable to the other three.

The final wording, according to the sources, would say that the solution of the German problem is not only in the interest of the German people, but is in the interest of all other European peoples and of all peoples concerned whom the problem affects.

According to DPA U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk is expected to arrive in London today to report in person to the current NATO ministerial conference on the situation in Vietnam and American commitments there.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 12.—Uyouni Khasbazar, the Mongolian Ambassador at the court of Kabul, paid a courtesy call on Dr. Abdul Zahir the Deputy Prime Minister yesterday morning.

KABUL, May 12.—Mohammad Shafi Rahgozar, Assistant Chief Editor of the daily Anis left Kabul for Australia yesterday under a Colombo Plan fellowship to study English.

## Tunku Still Hopes To Meet Sukarno For Talks

KUALA LUMPUR, May 12, (Reuter).—The Malaysian Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, said yesterday he still hopes for peace talks with President Sukarno of Indonesia, and was ready to go anywhere, anytime to meet him.

The Tunku was talking to reporters after a two-week visit to South Korea and Japan during which the Japanese government unsuccessfully tried to arrange discussions between Indonesia and Malaysia.

On the abortive Japanese peace moves in Tokyo, the Tunku said: "obviously they were led up the garden patch by Sukarno."

"I myself have been let down by him three times, but we have to live in hope for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia."



## PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film CAYPSO HEATWAVE.

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 6:30, p.m. Russian film KAZAKHA with Tajiki translation.

## BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 6:30 p.m. Iranian film BULBULI MAZRAHA.

## Remember Kodak For Colour

